

# Riverdale®

# Solution Water Soluble

A HIGH CONCENTRATION, SELECTIVE WEED KILLER  
FOR CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS IN NON-CROP AREAS,  
LAWNS, PONDS, DITCHBANKS, PASTURES, RANGELANDS, AND  
OTHER LISTED SITES.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid\* . . . . . 96.9%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** . . . . . 3.1%

**TOTAL:** . . . . . 100.0%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

\*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid . . . . . 80.5%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**ANGER - PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

EPA REG. NO. 228-260  
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY  
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.  
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527-0866



**NET CONTENTS 20 LBS.**

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**DANGER - PELIGRO**

**CORROSIVE:** Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

**NON-WPS TURF USES:** Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS -- must wear: face shield, goggles or safety glasses and long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and rubber gloves. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. In addition to the clothing and eye protection listed above, commercial mixer/loader/applicators must wear chemical-resistant in place of rubber gloves except when the product is applied to a golf course. Wash nondisposable gloves thoroughly with soap and water before removing. After using this product, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. The maximum number of broadcast applications to turf per treatment site is 2 per year.

**NON-WPS INDUSTRIAL/AQUATIC USES:** When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear face shield, goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry.

**WPS USES:** Personal Protective Equipment - Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, agricultural plant uses are covered -- must wear: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

**Engineering Controls Statements:** When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users Should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**FIRST AID**

<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, and tomatoes. Excessive amounts of this product in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Avoid spray drift by (1) keeping the spray boom as low as possible, (2) applying at 20 pounds or less nozzle pressure using nozzles that produce a coarse spray pattern, and (3) applying when conditions such as wind, air stability and temperature inversions are not a factor. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

When using on Pastures and Rangeland Grasses there is a (1) 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) 30 day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (3) 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Restricted-Entry Interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

For turf use, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

Alder	Box elder	Cockle	Flea bane (daisy)
American lotus	Broomweed	Cocklebur	Flixweed
Arrowhead	Buckhorn	Coffeebean	Florida pusley
Artichoke	Bull thistle	Coffeeweed	Frenchweed
Aster	Bulrush	Common sowthistle	Galinsoga
Austrian fieldcress	Burdock	Creeping jenny	Goatsbeard
Beggartick	Bur ragweed	Croton	Goldenrod
Biden	Buttercup	Curly indigo	Ground ivy
Bindweed	Canada thistle	Dandelion	Gumweed
Bitterweed	Carpetweed	Dock	
Bitter wintercress	Catnip	Dogbane	
Blessed thistle	Chickweed	Duckweed	
Blue lettuce	Chicory	Elderberry	

(continued)

Healall	Nettle	Russian thistle	Vetch
Hemp	Nutgrass	Sagebrush	Virginia creeper
Henbit	Orange hawkweed	St. Johnswort	Water hyacinth
Hoary cress	Parrotfeather	Shepherdspurse	Water lily
Honeysuckle	Parsnip	Sicklepod	Water plantain
Horsetail	Pennycress	Smartweed	Water primrose
Indigo	Pennywort	Sneezeweed	Watershield
Indiana mallow	Peppergrass	Southern wild rose	Wild carrot
Ironweed	Pepperweed	Sowthistle	Wild garlic
Jewelweed	Pigweed	Spanishneedle	Wild lettuce
Jimsonweed	Plantain	Spatterdock	Wild onion
Knotweed	Poison hemlock	Stinging nettle	Wild radish
Kochia	Poison ivy	Stinkweed	Wild rape
Lambsquarter	Pokeweed	Sumac	Wild strawberry
Locoweed	Poorjoe	Sunflower	Wild sweet potato
Lupine	Povertyweed	Sweet clover	Willow
Mallow	Prickly lettuce	Tarweed	Witchweed
Marshelder	Primrose	Thistle	Wormseed
Mexican weed	Puncture vine	Toadflax	Yellow rocket
Morningglory	Purslane	Tumbleweed	
Musk thistle	Ragweed	Velvetleaf	
Mustard	Rush	Vervain	

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply this product during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be up to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles untreated, the dosage per crop per acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F.

**TO PREPARE THE SPRAY:** Mix this product only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. This product will make a stable water mixture. It is non-flammable.

**NOTES:** (1) Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds, but doing so may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage. (2) Two heaping tablespoonfuls equal one ounce of this product. (3) One level cup is equal to 1/2 pound net weight.

### SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

**WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS:** For late season control of young Smartweed, Cocklebur, Annual Morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 9.6 ounces with 80 to 120 pounds of Nitrogen per acre; the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 9.6 ounces of this product with 2-1/2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the agitator and (slowly) add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3 to 4 inches of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designed to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

**CORN (Field, Sweet and Popcorn): Pre-emergence** (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds) - Apply to soil any time after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil, or where soil moisture is low. Use 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. The amount of water is dependent on whether application is made with air or ground equipment.

**Emergence** - Apply 9.6 ounces in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

**Post-emergence (For broadleaf weeds)** - Apply 4.8 to 9.6 ounces in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8 inches tall. Use low rates on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzle to keep spray off corn foliage. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if this product is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperatures and high soil moisture conditions. In such conditions, use the low rate. For resistant weeds, use up to 1-1/4 pounds per acre though corn injury may result. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be accepted. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness.

**Preharvest** - After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Use 9.6 ounces to 1-1/4 pounds in 30 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

**SORGHUM (Milo): Post-emergence** - Apply 6.4 to 9.6 ounces in 6 to 10 gallons of water per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 5 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Spraying before the 5-inch stage may inhibit root development. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzle as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzle to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary spray injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply this product under

these conditions, use no more than 6.4 ounces per acre.

**NOTE:** Corn & Sorghum Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed specialist for this information.

**BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE: Spring Post-emergence** - In spring grown grains, spray grain between full tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) when weeds are small. Apply 4.5 to 12.8 ounces of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For spring grown barley, wheat and rye, apply this spray mixture over 1 acre. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing after crop has reached the dough stage. For oats, spray over 5 to 10 acres. In winter grains, use 9 ounces to 1-1/8 pounds of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water. Apply mixture over 1 acre to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds. Preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

**SUGARCANE: Pre-emergence** - Use 2-1/2 pounds in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds. **Post-emergence** - Use 1 pound to 1-1/2 pounds in 10 to 30 gallons of water. Apply when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall.

**RICE:** Use 1 to 2-1/2 pounds of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre to control Curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.

**NOTE:** Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore before spraying, consult local Extension Service or University specialist for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

**ON FALLOW LAND:** Use 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds of this product per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3-1/4 pounds per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

**GRASSES:** The rates of application are per application per site. In established pastures and rangelands, use 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds of this product in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use the light rate on more easily injured grasses.

For small areas, use .45 to .6 ounce (3/4 to 1 Tablespoon) per 1,000 square feet; mix 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before bud stage. Fall or spring is the best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by light application but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas dichondra, bentgrasses, carpet, buffalo, and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; velvets are more easily injured. Where bentgrass predominates, use 2-1/2 pounds of this product to treat 8.9 acres at 3 week intervals.

**GRASS SEED CROPS:** Use 9.6 ounces to 2-1/2 pounds in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seeding grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 7.2 to 9.6 ounces per acre to control small seeding weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates of up to 2-1/2 pounds can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.

**BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS AIRFIELDS, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, FENCEROWS, GOLF COURSES, LAWNS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, AND SIMILAR PLACES:** Use 2-1/2 to 5 pounds of this product in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre. On turf, apply a maximum of 2-1/2 pounds of this product per acre per application per site. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treatment nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall. With fall application, reseed in spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial sowthistle, Blue lettuce, Bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Alders and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 2-1/2 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 feet high.

**SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS:** To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 2.4 ounces of this product in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

**CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE:** On roadsides and fencerows use 5 pounds of this product plus 4 to 8 ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland apply a maximum of 2-1/2 pounds of this product per acre per application per site.

**FOR AQUATIC WEEDS SUCH AS WATER HYACINTH IN WATERS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING (LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, CANALS, RIVERS, BAYOUS, STREAMS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, MARSHES, ETC.):** Aerial Application - Use 4 lb. 11 oz. of this product in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover 1 surface acre. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Surface Application - Use 2 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 11 oz. of this product in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing. Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential.



for maximum control. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTA-SPRAY™ operation, use this product with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions. Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. For large bodies of weed infested waters, leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous application.

**IRRIGATION:** Delay the use of treated waters for irrigation for three weeks after treatment unless an approved assay shows that the water does not contain more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead sprinkler irrigate susceptible crops, especially grapes, tomatoes, and cotton.

**POTABLE WATER:** Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for a period of three weeks or until such time as an approved assay shows that the water contains no more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid.

#### BRUSH CONTROL

The maximum application rate for forestry site preparation is 5 pounds of this product per acre per application per site.

**WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS - SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES:** Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds of this product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder to control weeds, a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 5 pounds of this product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

**SPRAYING INSTRUCTION:** Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on truck, tractor or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm; 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surfaces must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than two-foot over-spray onto water with an average of less than one-foot over-spray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within banks should not be fished.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, feed or foodstuff by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Always use original container to store pesticides in a secure warehouse or storage building. This product should be stored in a cool, dry location. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, or fungicides. Container should be opened in a well-ventilated area. All containers should be kept tightly sealed when not in use.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If container is damaged or if pesticide has spilled, contain all spillage. Clean up all spilled material with broom. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Local conditions may affect the uses of this chemical as shown on this label. Consult State Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

#### WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on its label. When used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions, this product is reasonably fit for its intended purposes. Since timing, method of application, weather, plant and soil conditions, mixtures with other chemicals, and factors affecting the use of this product are beyond our control, no warranty is given concerning the use of this product contrary to label directions or under conditions which are abnormal or not reasonably foreseeable. The user assumes all risks of any such use. (RV072103)

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**NOT TO BE PART OF PRINTED LABEL**

05/10/05

Created a Quark text copy for 20 lbs. Solution Water Soluble.